

## AN AWFUL FIRE.

Milwaukee Swept by Flames as Chicago Was.

MANY MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Three Hundred Houses Burned and Many People Homeless.

## THE TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION

In the Resident Portion and Twenty Solid Blocks of Business Houses in the Wholesale Section of the City Ruined--The Fire Rages for Hours and is Fanned by a Gale.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Milwaukee was swept by the most disastrous conflagration in its history to-night, with the wind blowing a gale of cyclonic force. The first blaze started in the immense wholesale oil warehouse. Firemen were powerless to stay the spread of the flames. To make matters worse the city was attacked on all sides almost simultaneously.

The alarm came in within fifteen minutes after the first alarm from the oil warehouse, but these were attacks that had to be met, and the fire department, which could otherwise have been concentrated on the first fire, was divided through different parts of the city.

At one time between 6:30 and 7 the sky was lit up by four blazes. The oil, fanned by a gale from the northwest, began to gain on the weakened forces of the fire department and despite all efforts burst through and crossed East Water and swept into the largest wholesale paint and oil works in the northwest.

From that point the flames swept buildings down. It was like a spark following up a train of powder. A dozen big buildings were swept away in a twinkling. The blaze, a column of fire nearly a block wide, swept northward to the third ward, composed mostly of frames and right in the face of the flames was the big gas house of the Milwaukee gas company.

Over 300 frame buildings are a mass of ruins, the inhabitants literally fleeing for their lives and losing everything excepting clothes they wore and what they could grab up.

As the Chicago fire was to that city, the fire to-night was to Milwaukee in all its scenes and incidents. During it all a gale from the northwest carried blazing cinders high into the air and far out into the lake. Had the fire started in the western part of the city it would have cut a swath through it or leveled the entire city to the ground.

The burned portion comprises the wholesale district, the Northwestern railroad yards and gas works. It was thickly populated by Italians, Poles, Germans and Irish, most of whom are poor and have lost everything. The loss will be between \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

## THE FIRST REPORTS.

A Fire Which Swept Everything Before It--The Chicago Scenes Repeated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—A fire which started at 5:30 this evening in the Union Oil Company's store on East Water street threatens at 5 p. m. to destroy the entire wholesale business section on Milwaukee avenue east of the Milwaukee river below Huron street.

9:05 p. m.—The fire is still burning fiercely. Several fires are in other parts of the city and there are no means of responding. The entire tower of the Third ward, inhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devastated. About 300 cottages have been destroyed and the poor people are wandering about the streets loudly lamenting their loss.

Alarms are coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it is thought that fire bugs are helping in the work of destruction. Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities have been reported. One fireman killed and a woman suffocated. The gas works are burning and frequent explosions occur that shake the whole city. The department is using dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames and several buildings have been blown up. The wind is still blowing a gale, and blows the water from the nozzles into a harmless spray. A herculean effort is being made at the Cuyler lithographing establishment to save that building and the block to the north.

The Sentinel office was recently removed to lower Broadway between Huron and Detroit, and though the wind is blowing away from it the flames are slowly but surely eating way toward it and the wealth in the vast wholesale houses in the vicinity.

## CHICAGO REPEATED.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago are being reenacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames and crumbling walls add to the terror of the homeless third warders.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee river, on the east by the lake and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—twenty-two solid blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This does not include the vast yards of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad which covers many acres. Hundreds of cars have been burned.

## STILL SPREADING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

There is no telling at this hour, 11 o'clock, what the extent of the fire will be. It is extending south of Broadway bridge and backing by Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. Insurance men estimate that the entire loss will aggregate \$7,000,000 up to this hour. The fire is still spreading.

## DISASTROUS FIRES.

A Considerable Money Loss and Several People Injured at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—Two fires which occurred to-day within an hour, in the heart of the city, caused a property loss of at least \$250,000, the loss of one life, and the serious injury of half

a dozen persons. The first was the works of the Cleveland Window Glass Co. The three-story brick building was filled with smoke and the employees, both male and female, were rushing down the stairway. The fire was quickly extinguished, and at the head of the stairway Michael Sullivan and Katie Nolan were found insensible.

Before this fire had been extinguished another alarm was sounded calling the department to the big sash and blind factory of a Teasdale & Co. Soon after the firemen began work an explosion occurred in the paint room. Col. C. C. Dawston was thrown backward by the explosion, and Harvey C. Beeson, of Detroit, was blown clear across the street and badly hurt. Fireman Charles Weiler was badly injured internally. Other firemen received bruises.

## DEMOCRATIC BLOWOUT

At Fairmont--The Wheeling Tariff Students Attract Great Attention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Oct. 28.—The much advertised Democratic mass meeting held here to-night brought out a big crowd and the several clubs paraded the streets with red fire and brass bands. The speaking was in the Opera House which at an early hour was crowded. The W. L. Wilson tariff students of Wheeling, attracted great attention because of their neat appearance and good marching, headed by the Wheeling opera house band. They came over fifty strong on a special train. The boys seemed well pleased with their visit. Mr. Wilson delivered his usual free trade harangue.

## A NEW ROAD.

First Train on the Charleston, Clendennin and Sutton Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 28.—The first passenger train on the Charleston, Clendennin and Sutton railroad went up to-day, the occasion being the official inspection of the county court of the track so far as it has been completed. Col. Cunningham, president of the court, and Judge Laidley were aboard, together with most of the directors of the road, representatives of the press and a number of ladies and prominent citizens, who accompanied the party by invitation of the president of the road, C. C. Lewis. The road is completed a distance of twelve miles and three and one-half miles are almost ready for the rails. If good weather continues, the track will be laid to Clendennin by the 10th or 15th of December.

After the road reaches Clendennin, it not expected that much will be done before spring, at which time work will be resumed and will be pushed until Sutton is reached and connected with the Camden system. It will open up one of the richest coal and timber regions in the state.

## THE IAMS CASE.

The Prosecutor Tells His Story on the Witness Stand.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—The private Iams case was resumed this morning before Judge Porter. John W. Watson, esq., opened for the commonwealth. He made a strong presentation of the case and graphically described the torture Iams suffered and mentioned every incident up to the time he was drummed out of camp.

W. L. Iams, the prosecutor, was then placed on the stand and detailed in a cool manner the story of his punishment by his superior officers.

## Big Time Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 28.—The Democrats are jubilant and say that the success of their demonstration to-morrow in honor of Gen. Stevenson is assured. They claim that by the use of free boats and boulder judiciously expended they have the assurance that several hundred people living in the Kanawha valley will be here, and that the national committee will send in everybody it can secure from the east, west, north and south. It will come very high, but they say they intend to have a big crowd as attended the McKinley meeting if they have to bring over half of Europe, Asia and Africa, and pawn their shirts to do it.

## A Dastardly Act.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 28.—The Republicans of Wayne county are up in arms. Last Saturday they erected at Wayne Court House the finest flag pole in the state. The event was the occasion for a tremendous outpouring of the people. Last night the beautiful pole, over a hundred feet in height, was felled to the ground by some cowardly Democratic vandal. The boys will put up another pole, and the man or men who succeeded in cutting it down will do so at a very serious cost.

## Mr. Webster at Coketon.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COKETON, W. VA., Oct. 28.—A large Republican meeting was held here this evening, addressed by P. S. Webster, of Iowa. He discussed the tariff and honest money.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Yale college Republican students entertained Chauncey Depew last night at a demonstration. In the course of his speech he said that there was one thing about Mr. Harrison that was in opposition to the common view of Grover Cleveland—he did not deem himself a bigger man than his party. He was a simple, patriotic representative of the grandest party in the history of this country.

The national Republican headquarters were closed and business was suspended yesterday on account of the funeral of Mrs. Harrison.

The Baltimore & Ohio flyer struck a cab at Chester, Pa., containing Michael Kane and wife, of Philadelphia, killing both the occupants.

A Democratic scheme to colonize Detroit has been discovered. One of the men arrested has confessed.

American residents of Paris have passed resolutions of sympathy for President Harrison.

A nitro-glycerine factory near Lima, Ohio, exploded, killing three persons and injuring two.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Murraysville, Pa.

The gales on the southeast coast of Ireland are abating.

## THE LAST SAD SCENE.

Simple But Impressive Funeral Services Yesterday.

## A GREAT CONCOURSE OF FRIENDS

Follow the Mortal Remains of Mrs. Harrison to the Grave--The Services in the Church--Eloquent Sermon by the Pastor--The President's Grief at the Grave--His Touching Letter to His Indianapolis Neighbors and Friends.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—President Harrison and the grief-stricken members of his personal family, arrived here this morning for the sad purpose of placing the remains of Mrs. Harrison to their eternal resting place. The elegantly equipped "special" conveying the party arrived here at 9:30, promptly on schedule time, and was greeted by thousands of sympathetic friends and admirers. They occupied all points of vantage along the road, and crowded the station to its utmost capacity.

It was 7 o'clock when the train crossed the state line into the borders of the President's own state, and it was noticed that the crowds of people were greater as the train neared Indianapolis.

The train arriving at Indianapolis, a delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of floral emblems that typified the love and devotion of hundreds of friends. Everything being in readiness the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the sheds through the union station to the carriages in waiting. The casket was borne by John B. Elam, the President's law partner; John B. Martin, Judge Woods, General Lew Wallace, Dr. Lew Allen and T. H. Haughey. In front of the pall-bearers were Judge Niblack and W. P. Fishback, and in the rear Moses G. McFain and John R. Elder, and following them the sorrowing relatives and the President's official family. The assignment to carriages being perfected the cortege moved.

## AT THE CHURCH.

The church was a thing of beauty in its graceful decoration. The sides of the room high up under the cornices and between the large brackets were hung with heavy festoons of black and white roses. The decorations of the gallery consisted of two American flags, at either end the stars of which were covered by crepe set with white stars. The large panel between was draped with alternate bands of black and white crepe, festooned at the top with black and white and at the bottom with white festoons delicately trimmed in ferns. The center was a large round basket of white carnations and maiden hair ferns. The President's pew, No. 88, was not used during the service, and was draped in black and white and strewn with flowers. On either side of the pew were magnificent pyramids of white chrysanthemums, and palm plants were strewn along the choir railing. On top of the floral offerings were placed large rows of smilax suspended from the side of the chandeliers, the smilax ends hanging below the lights. Beautiful was the sanctuary made by loving and skilful hands for the last sad service for the much loved member. When the funeral procession arrived at the church a crowd of 5,000 people thronged the sidewalks and pushed into the streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest. The police had difficulty in pushing the crowds back, and the casket was lifted and borne into the church without incident.

## THE SERVICE.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the casket was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead Kindly Light" with beautiful effect, and Dr. Haynes offered a short invocation and read a selection from the scriptures.

Dr. L. M. Haynes preached the sermon. The funeral services was upon the text.

"Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

"What a comfort it is under the presence of sorrow, under the shadow of which we are gathered to turn to God and hear him speaking such words of tender consolation and everlasting hope; words that lift our minds above the earth side of this dispensation of providence, and give us a glimpse of the heavenly realm and of the blessedness upon which the redeemed have entered. We need such comfort, for looked at from our point of view, Providence is now and again an insoluble mystery. God's ways are not our ways; we cannot understand them; perhaps we could not understand them if explanations were given. Human intelligence is as yet too immature to take in the reach and scope of God's plans. We are shut up to faith and faith is the highest exercise of the spirit of man. As solid foundations for faith we have evidence in these scriptures of the great facts of a Father's providence and of a Redeemer's grace. These are the two key thoughts of the Bible. Divine providence is universal. Affliction comes not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground. The believer's sorrows are not accidents. They are permitted in wisdom and kindness. The Lord rejoiceth over death as well as over life. So to-day in this bereavement we repeat the words: 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.'"

## RESIGNATION.

"We say the duty of the hour is resignation, but Christian resignation is not mere enforced submission to the inevitable. It is looking up into the face of the wise and loving God and saying, 'Father, Thy will be done, for Thy will is our well being.' The other principal foundation for faith is furnished in the disclosure to sin-stained men of the redeeming grace of our Saviour Jesus Christ who hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to life. Death is rightly called the king of terrors. Classic writers confessed to having no adequate language to express the dead with which the majority of men referred to it. But we live under the light of that glorious gospel by which death is abol-



Robert B. Roosevelt is the Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and was Minister to Holland under Grover Cleveland. In his book, entitled "Five Acres Too Much," published in 1885, he said of the Irish: "The inhabitants of the Emerald Isle are certainly a magnificent race, especially when their biographer wants to run for alderman; and if they did not lie, steal, cheat and murder, get drunk, perjure themselves, quarrel and fight, they would be almost as good as other nations." It was after writing this that Cleveland gave Roosevelt a high position. He is now one of the national Democratic managers.

ished, not as an experience but as a penalty and a benumbing dread. Over it in moments of faith we can sing the song of lofty triumph, 'Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ by the grace of the world's redeemer sin has been atoned for and death has been changed into a beatitude.' "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

## WORDS OF COMFORT.

"These, brother men, friends, sorrowing ones, are the royal truths of revelation. A father's promise over us, a redeemer's grace with us. I dare not call your minds to lesser truths in the presence of a sorrow so deep and far reaching. The cloud that is over us is indeed dark, but above it there shines a great light and through it there gleams the stars of precious memories and unspeakable hopes. A constant follower of God has been called to her reward."

"Think not of her as dead. The entrance upon a larger, sweeter life in a higher realm. 'To die is gain.'"

"Think not of her as lost to her home and dear ones, to the friends who loved her, and to the wide circle of those in this land who have learned to hold her in such esteem. A noble life has indeed ended in its relation to earth and time, but its memory and influence are with us. It is not for me to draw aside the curtain that conceals the sacred privacy of that home life. It is enough to say that she made it the dearest spot on earth to those who formed a part of its circle. There she showed a self-denying devotion that never faltered. They never grew weary in her ministrations of loving service."

"The heart of her husband did safely trust in her. Her children rise up and call her blessed and the people of this nation, bring to-day their token of gratitude to her memory because she did so much in her conspicuous station to furnish the example of American christian home, noble and beautiful in its fidelities and fragrant with the atmosphere of love and faith. Her highest ambition was to make her home an ideal one, yet her sympathies and activities were not confined to that realm. She took her full share in the discharge of the duties of social life, of charity and of religion. Whatever she was in the larger relationship of her later years outside of this city, we here remember her as the genial friend, the hospitable neighbor, the faithful and zealous covenant follower of Christ. She had a faith that showed itself not in empty professions, but in good deeds which she did; in helpful, laborious ministrations to the little children; in the instruction of the Sunday school; in the cause of the orphans of our community and in the various causes of charitable and missionary work to which she lent a helping hand and warm heart. She never seemed to tire in her varied thoughtful service for the comfort and happiness of others."

"Who of us who have had the privilege of knowing her but could bear witness to the unflinching courage, the sunny temperament, the kindness of spirit which she carried through all these years of joy and of sorrow, of struggle and of triumph, who of us would not testify to the times when her word or example or good cheer have been as a gleam of sunshine. She had the supreme gift of kindly sympathy, one of God's choicest gifts, sympathy of which a great author truly says that it is 'the one best word which includes all our best insight and our best love.'"

"Endowed with a rare self-possession and judgment, she went from us to meet the exacting duties of the exalted station with a purpose to adorn the doctrine of God, her Savior in all things. How high were her ideals of what station required. How faithful she was in fulfilling those wearing duties with an unaffected simplicity and courtesy, and hospitality towards all and every class who came within reach of her influence."

"Imperfectly voice that which you have all know—that which most of you have seen. In thus speaking I seek not to

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; west winds; colder Saturday night.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers followed by clearing weather during Saturday night; fair Sunday; high west winds.

## TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	45	3 p. m.	61
9 a. m. <td>50<td>7 p. m.<td>57</td></td></td>	50 <td>7 p. m.<td>57</td></td>	7 p. m. <td>57</td>	57
12 m. <td>56<td><td></td></td></td>	56 <td><td></td></td>	<td></td>	

Weather—Fair.

## DIED.

JACOBS—At her residence, Corner Eoff and Twelfth street, at 1:45 a. m., Oct. 29, 1892, BERTHA, wife of Henry Jacobs, aged 56 years. Funeral notice hereafter.—No flowers desired.

## TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

National Convention of the W. O. T. U. Meets at Denver.

## THE ADDRESS BY MISS WILLARD.

The President, Who Discusses Nearly All Matters of Importance--Her Confidence in the Progress of Prohibition--Compliments Paid Both Presidential Candidates--Women at the World's Fair.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—Trinity Methodist church was crowded with delegates to the 19th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. This morning long before the hour announced for the meeting to commence. The great building was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. After a brief prayer offered by Lady Somerset, the regular routine convention work began, which included reading of minutes, received reports, and the appointment of various committees. Miss Willard, president of the association, read her annual address as follows:

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

Beloved Comrades of the White Ribbon Army:

It has been stated by military experts that 40 well trained soldiers are able to resist 10,000 who have no discipline. If the temperance army, compared with the great army of the world, is as small as this comparison, being the figures 40 and 10,000 would indicate, and no doubt it is, we must remember that those who have their hearts set as a flint, those whose eyes look straight on and who have caught step one with another so that they march in an unbroken host, must in the nature of things make mighty inroads on the great bureaucracy of thoughtless, ignorant, careless opponents, who, except when they are drinkers and sellers of drink, need but the arrest of thought to bring them to our ranks. It is for this reason that in regard to the woman's temperance movements is without a parallel and without a peer, but it does not expect to win through any slight of hand, it does not expect to surprise the enemy by skirmishes or night attacks, but in the strong light of reason, conscience, faith, it does not expect to put to rout the armies of aliens, those aliens of appetite, ignorance and greed which form the only hope of whisky makers and beer politicians. We want every church and philanthropic movement has wanted since the world began—that is power.

## THE DRINK CURE.

More than for any other object we meet here to concentrate thought, purpose and affection in the consecration that invokes and brings down from heaven the power of homes for inebriates. With a reiteration that may have seemed wearisome, I have insisted for many years that our state unions ought to petition their legislatures to build homes for men who are under the drink habit, and to pass laws compelling the detention of drunkards within these friendly walls where work should be provided for them and every effort made to give them back the self control which they have as thoroughly lost as any wild, bewildered steed that runs along the streets with the bit in his teeth and his driver overthrown. The White Ribboners are among the most earnest believers of such scientific cures as command themselves by their results. We are held from the specific endorsement of any but there are several so similar and among them there is such vigorous rivalry that we do not deem it wise to take sides. But we are continually helping men who are willing to try what those cures can effect in their individual cases. It seems to me that that would be well to establish an institution of our own entirely superior in its mode to any of these referred, because its income over and above expenses would be used in the prosecution of our temperance work, and the entire management would be in the hands of competent women physicians who are philanthropists as well as specialists.

## PROHIBITION.

There is no object that we White Ribboners so much desire to photograph upon the brain of every voter as the American saloon. It is a larger picture in this country than it can be in any other because we are the largest of republics. It has been recently stated that there are 9,000 saloons in New York City and that on these saloons there are 4,000 chattel mortgages held almost wholly by twenty wholesale brewers and distillers. These saloons control the votes of 40,000 men and these 40,000 constitute the balance of power, so that we have twenty men who can swing the vote of New York City, but as the city goes, so goes the state, and as the state goes, so goes the nation. We want the saloon photographed with this shadow in the picture.

We could not do less; if we could we would do more. It is idle to say that the Prohibition movement is not one of continual progress. We admit that we have passed the stage of enthusiasm and are now advancing with the sturdy steps of veterans.

With my honest hopes given to General Bidwell and Rev. J. B. Cranfill, our own ticket, by which I mean the ticket to which the White Ribboners lend their influence (having neither money or ballots to lend) I can still rejoice in the strong help given to the cause of civil service reform by the Democratic candidate, while I grieve to learn, since my arrival, of his subservience to the tiger of Tammany Hall. I remember proudly as a patriot, the clean, personal record of the present President, while I bemoan his use of wine, and the fact that he can by no means return to power without the liquor vote. None of us at this time, when the shadow of a great bereavement hangs over the head of our chief magistrate, should fail to tender him our sympathy and prayers.

While I am at heart and soul in sympathy with every movement for the up lifting of labor, even though they may not be "so wise and well considered," as our Republican friends desire their temperance movements to be, and while I see far more in the question than temperance itself involves where I once did not see, it remains true that three-fourths of the whole summed up in